(86th Amendment) Act 2002, effected in December 2002. The matter is still under consideration of the Court.

(c) to (e) The Government has recently notified the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 in the Gazette of India on 20th January, 2006 as Act No. 4 of 2006. The Act envisages constitution of a National Commission and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Children's Courts for providing speedy trial of effences against children or of violation of child rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Drop-outs of SCs, STs and girls

2179. SHRI R. K. ANAND: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of students enrolled in class I who can complete Class X, the percentage of such students in case of SC, ST and girls alongwith the reason for failing to check the high rate of drop-outs;

(b) whether there is any law to ensure that children from all economic background have access to elite private schools;

(c) whether the economically backward children have a right to get education with equity; and

(d) whether a law would be made to provide education with equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) As per information available with the Ministry, during 2003-04, the retention rate for Classes I to X of all students, girl students, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students was 37%, 35%, 27% and 21% respectively. Both Socio-economic and school related factors affect drop-outs.

(b) to (d) The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, enacted in December 2002 seeks to make free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for all children in the age-group 6-14 years by inserting a new Article 21-A in Part III ("Fundamental Right") of the Constitution.

Based on the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)

Committee set up for this purpose, this Ministry had prepared a draft Right to Education Bill 2005, to give effect to the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002. and circulated the same to all States/UTs and concerned Central Government Ministries for their comments. The draft legislation contains several equity-related sections, including provisions that would enable students from economically backward sections of society to receive elementary education with equity.

Children out of school in BIMARU States

2180. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children out of school in all the BIMARU States;

(b) whether the high percentage is due to failure of these States in implementation of SSA; and

(c) whether these States should be provided 100 per cent Central assistance for SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the independent survey commissioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and conducted by Social and Rural Research Institute (SRI-a unit of IMRB Interantional) in July-October 2005, the major States with a high proportion of out of school children are — Bihar (17%), Jharkhand (10.88%), Assam (8.91%), Madhya Pradesh (8.67%), West Bengal (8.67%), Uttar Pradesh (8.15%) and Rajasthan (6.9%).

The proportion of out of school children has come down significantly in all these States from the status in 2001 at the time of inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The perentage of out of school children in 2001 was 53% in Bihar, 43% in Jharkhand, 39% in Assam, 28% in Madhya Pradesh, 28% in West Bengal, 28% in Rajasthan and 36% in Uttar Pradesh. Several interventions under SSA have been instrumental in reducing the percentage of out of school children.

(c) The Centre — State fund sharing pattern for SSA for the Tenth Plan period is 75:25.